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THE TRUE MODE OF CANCELLING THE MERCANTILE DEBT TO ENGLAND.

The London Courier, the commercial department of which is understood to be conducted by one of the most distinguished and enlightened men in Europe on such subjects, in treating of the subject of adjusting the balance of trade between England and the United States, now so much against the latter, says of the expected transfer of bullion from this country to that:

"We may get two or three hundred thousand pounds worth; but it were absurd, provided Mr. Van Buren abides by the policy of his predecessor, to expect any large supply from the Union. *Neither is its shipment at all necessary to enable the Americans to meet their engagements.* The exports from America to Europe may now be taken at about 18,000,000*l.* or 20,000,000*l.* sterling a year, and her imports at rather more. But during the present year she will send abroad every article it is possible to export, while her imports will not certainly reach half their usual amount. She will thus provide a fund of *eight* or *ten* millions for payment of her debts, exclusive of the produce of the sale of American securities of all sorts during the course of the year. If America could only get rid of her obligations by sending bullion to Europe, then it is certain they would not be discharged at all. But nothing of the sort is necessary. Provided she succeed in maintaining credit at home, she may, and we doubt not will, cancel all her obligation, without parting with 100,000 ounces of bullion."

"*Provided she succeed in maintaining her credit at home, she may, and we doubt not will, cancel all her obligations, without parting with a hundred thousand ounces of bullion.*" Our readers will note this paragraph, and especially the conclusion, which we repeat. The writer of the article perfectly comprehends our case. If the credit of our merchants and institutions had been preserved, the specie could not have left the country. If the banks had held their faith to the public, all the specie in the country would have been indispensable to maintain the circulation of their notes. The $80,000,000 of gold and sliver is not more than a sufficient basis for the amount of bank issues. While, therefore, specie payment was persevered in, the while bank machinery in the country would have been employed to retain, instead of exporting, gold and silver. The merchants saw this; and instead of using the banks for the legitimate purpose of facilitating the production and purchase of American commodities to export, to pay their debts abroad, they took the course which the London editor points out as the only one through which England could expect to obtain our coin. They destroyed credit—forced the banks to stop payment, by refusing to meet their engagements, and by withdrawing their deposites. The result is a conversion of the banks from their fare office of aiding the merchant in acquiring and exporting the products of American industry, to that of converting money into merchandise, and degrading their currency, as a means, through the superaddition of premiums, of enabling the barterers of their credit to cash it. The depreciation of the bank notes by this sort of traffic, and the excessive issues it encourages, have the most fatal effect on American industry.—The production of agricultural or manufactured articles is rendered so dear by the high prices of labor imposed by the paper tariff here, that they cannot be sold abroad for the nominal home cost. The immediate consequence, then, of destroying the credit of the banks, and depreciating their currency by a suspension of specie payment, is to check American industry in two ways. It not only imposes the paper tax upon its products, (which prevents them from going into market on terms of fair competition with articles obtained from labor in specie.) but the paper money, by converting the specie among us into a commodity, and being used to buy it up and export it, destroys, to the whole amount of the specie exported, a demand for American commodities, which, but for the expartation of the specie, would themselves be exported to pay the debts of the merchants in England.—*Globe.*

ONE OF THE WONDERS OF THE AGE. We have been shown a sheet of paper about a hundred feet in length and two feet wide, printed on both sides by a machine at one operation.—This extraordinary invention enables a person to print off any length of paper required for any number of copies of a work or a public journal, without a single stop, and without the assistance of any person except one to put in the rags at the extremity of the machine. The work comes out entire and complete. This wonderful operation is effected by the placing of the types on stereotype plates on the surface of two cylinders, which are connected with the paper-making machinery. The paper, as it issues from the mill, enters in a properly moistened state between the rollers, which are evenly inked by an ingenious apparatus, and emerges in a printed form. The number of copies can be measured off by the yard or mile, according to the demand of the 'raw material.' The work which we have seen from this press is Robinson Crusoe, and consists of one hundred and sixty duodecimo pages. The whole labor of wetting down the paper, the hands required to put it into the Napier press and take it out, the trouble of effecting perfect register (which is often impossible) are all dispensed with in this machine. Mr. Thomas French, the inventor, is from Ithaca, and is now in this city. We have had the pleasure of seeing his drawings, and examined several of Robinson Crusoe.—He has one roll about six inches diameter, which is 600 feet in length.—[N. Y. Sun.]

We are rejoiced to hear, from every part of this State, that as a cure for the present hard times, the people,—the bone and muscle, are applying the only sure and effectual remedy; are ploughing up ther *cities*, and *houselots*, and are determined to depend this year, more upon the smiles of a merciful providence, as the reward of honest industry, than upon the wild spirit of speculation. The thousands who have neglected the plough and the pruning hook, and thrown aside the plain garb of the farmer,—exchanged it for the formal and tasty cut of the citizen, instead of realizing the sudden wealth, the immense fortunes with which they have tickled their fancies—but which have had no real existence, have satisfied themselves, that bonds, mortgages and irresponsible paper promises will neither feed, warm, nor clothe their children.

As a nation of *producers*, we have become suddenly metamorphosed to a nation of *consumers*, and have more effectually blighted our national prosperity, than would an army of locusts. To have pursued this accursed policy, —to have indulged in this mania for speculation —spreading two years longer, and the thousands who are now employed—perish of famine. What folly and madness to talk of the increased value of the wild lands in this country, while they remain a dreary and uncultivated waste.—[Bangor Post.]

THE MAN OF INTEGRITY is one who makes it his constant rule to follow the road of Duty, according as the word of God, and the voice of his conscience, point it out to him. He is not guided merely by affections, which may sometimes give the color of virtue to a loose and unstable character. The upright man is guided by a fixed principle of mind, which determines him to abhor whatever is base or unworthy, in moral conduct. Hence we find him ever the same at all times? the trusty friend, the affectionate relation, the conscientious man of business, the pious worshipper, the public spirited citizen. He assumes no borrowed appearance. He seeks no mask to cover him, for he acts no studied part; but he is indeed what he appears to be—full of truth, candor, and humanity. In all his pursuits he knows no path but the fair and direct one; and would much rather fail of success, than attain it by reproachful means. He never shows us a smiling countenance while he meditates evil against us in his heart. He never praises us among our friends, and then joins in traducing us among our enemies. We shall never find one part of his character at variance with another. In his manners he is simple and unaffected; in all his proceedings, open and consistent.

Utility of Lime in preserving fence Posts.—Accident in some instances, has led to the discovery that lime applied to wood, preserves it from decay. The whitewashing of fences is practised, more as a substitute for paint, and for appearance sake, than to prevent decay.—Even this superficial mode of applying lime, is of some use in preserving wood. Having full confidence in the efficacy of lime, as a preservation of wood, to make fence posts less subject to rot, I have this season, for the first time, used it as follows:—I provided a number of narrow boards, about three feet long of various breadths, and one inch thick, with a hole in the end of each. When the hole in the ground was ready for the reception of the post, some lime was put into it; on this lime the post was placed; some of the narrow boards were then selected, and placed close to and around the post in the hole. The ground was then rammed into the hole after the usual manner; and when filled, the boards were drawn out. This is done with greater facility, by putting a stick into the hole in the upper end of the board, by which it may be raised by a lever or prise, if too fast to draw out otherwise. The boards being all removed, fill the space they occupied with quick lime; if but partially, it is better than if totally slaked, because as it slakes it will expand and make the posts stand very firm. If altogether slaked, it also swells and makes the post quite secure.—From three to five posts with hewn or uniform butts will require one bushel of lime. Boards to surround the post half an inch thick (and perhaps this thickness of lime may be sufficient) would not take half that quantity. The lime is all the additional expense, except the extra labor (which is very trifling,) to be incurred by setting a fence, with that part of the posts in the ground enveloped in lime.

To prevent the ground from adhering to the posts at the surface, and occasioning their decay, this part being the one which generally first begins to rot, lime mortar is applied, plaistering round the posts with an elevation adjoining to the wood. Into this mortar, gravel was pressed, to prevent the rains from washing it away. This mortar may be applied at any time most convenient after the fence is made.

WM. WEBB.

[*Memoirs of Philadelphia Society.*

The Season—Farming &c.—The weather in the immediate vicinity of Portland during the whole of the past spring, and even up to the present time, has, with few exceptions, been exceedingly unpleasant—generally cloudy, rainy, or cold. We are gratified, however, to learn that this remark is not applicable to the weather in the interior. At a short distance in the country, we are informed, that since the commencement of the present month especially, the season has been quite propititious for the agriculturist. A farmer from Oxford County informs us, that yesterday morning here—which, by the way, was the pleasantest we have had,—was the coldest he had experienced thus far, for the month of June. He also informs us, that the corn never looked more promising than it now does, that wheat had been sown in abundance, and from it large crops were anticipated. This intelligence is more gratifying, and should the hopes of the farmer in this particular be realized, thousands of dollars which otherwise must be expended abroad for the single article of bread stuffs, will be saved to the State.

While upon this subject, it may not be out of place to inquire—what has become of the wheat mill that was *to have been built in Portland?*—In such an enterprise, no time should be lost. We have every reason for believing, that in the fall there will be a sufficient quantity of wheat for a supply, and flour made from wheat of our farmers' raising—and but few have been unaccustomed here. If the farmer performs his duty in raising the raw material, the consumer should not be remiss in affording him the requisite facilities for its manufacture. Flour can be manufactured in this State, equal in *flavor*, if not in *appearance*, to that imported; and it becomes the duty of those who have the power, to afford every possible encouragement for the attainment of an object so desirable.—We have seen a specimen of flour that was made from wheat raised last year—we believe, in Naples, in this county,—which would not suffer by comparison with the best of the Richmond to be found in our market—and this may be considered a fair specimen of wheat, on a large scale, can be done in Maine. To secure, then, to our farmers that patronage, of which, it is apprehended, they will be deserving, we should all come to the conclusion to use, during the ensuing winter, none other than our own country flour. Its taste is sweeter,—it is a more wholesome article than the southern—and last, though not least, in these hard times, has an additional recommendation on the score of economy.

[*Portland Advertiser.*]

Two pieces of Good Fortune at a Tine.—It is known that Georges, when he was arrested, killed with a pistol one of the officers of police, who had thrown themselves, one in front of his horse and one at the door of his cabriolet. The first consul ordered that the money found on the person of the prisoner should be given to the widow of the unfortunate officer, and that a pension should be allowed her. The husband of this woman was in the habit of getting drunk and beating her regularly every day; so that she found herself in possession of forty thousand francs which Georges had in his cabriolet, and of a pension of twelve hundred francs, at the same moment that she was rid of her husband.

Pedantry Corrected.—In the old Parisian Academy of Sciences, one of its members read a voluminous memoir to prove that tides were provided by the Creator for the purpose of bringing vessels in and out of harbours; whereupon one of the Encyclopædian wits gravely observed that he had no doubt of the fact, since *he* had discovered, after unceasing and laborious research, that noses were made for the purpose of wearing spectacles.

The Kenebec Journal says a meeting was held at Augusta last week of delegations from all the banks on the Kennebec river, from Gardiner upward, to take into consideration the proposition to suspend redeeming bills in Boston for the present. After much discussion and due examination of the evils to be apprehended from either course, the majority was found to be in favor of adhering to the present system until further advised. Meantime the meeting adjourned to a future day when the subject is to be again considered. It was found the eleven banks represented had since the suspension reduced their united circulation from a little over $500,000 to $304, 939.

From the New York Express.

Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia, Petrea, and the Holy Land.—We have briefly noticed this Work in a former number of our journal, but as the reading of the whole of it has created a pleasure for us which we have not derived many a day, from any new book that has come under our observation, we cannot omit another invitation to our readers to take the pleasure to themselves.

The author introduces himself to us at Alexandria in Egypt, where almost all travellers would end a journey, and from thence he goes up to Cairo, the Pyramids, the hundred gated Thebes, and the Cataract of the Nile. Descending the river, he next passed from Cairo across the head of the Gulf of Suez, and over the Desert to Mount Sinai,—the route of the Israelites, and of Pharoah and his host. From Mount Sinai, he went to Akaba, and thence, under the guidance of a sheik of a doubtful character, to the long-lost and now wonderful ruins of the ancient city of Petra. Ascending Mount Horeb, he fired his pistol over the tomb of Aaron, and from thence, in the teeth of prophecy, as it were, went through the land of the Edomites, accursed by God as it is,—proceeding around to Hebron, and Jerusalem, and thence diverging to the river Jordon, and the sea of Sodom and Gomorrah, contemplating there the circumnavigation of this now unknown and unexplored region of desolation,—visiting, of course, in his wanderings, the city of Bethelhem, the Valley of Jehosaphat—in short, all of that holy ground consecrated by the Scripture, and justly pourtraying what all is at the present day, he ends at Alexandria, where he begun.

The author belongs to New York city.

We find the following description of Mount Sinai in this book:—

* * * At eight o'clock I was breakfasting;—the Superior was again at my side; again offering all that the convent could give, and urging me to stay a month, a fortnight, a week, at least to spend that day with him, and repose myself after the fatigues of my journey; but from the door of the little room in which I sat I saw the holy mountain, and I longed to stand on its lofty summit. Though feeble and far from well I [illegible] was happy to find, for the prospective enjoyment of my further journey, that the first tangible monument in the history of the Bible, the first spot that could be called holy ground, raised in me feelings that had not been awakened by the most classic ground in Italy and Greece, or the proudest monuments of the arts of Egypt.

* * * Continuing our ascent, the old monk still leading the way, in about a quarter of an hour we came to table rock standing boldly out, and running down almost perpendicularly an immense distance to the valley.

I was expecting another monkish legend, and my heart thrilled when the monk told me that this was the top of the hill on which Moses had sat during the battle of the Israelites and Amalekites, while Aaron and Hur supported his uplifted hands, until the sun went down upon the victorious arms of his people. From the height I could see, clearly and distinctly, every part of the battle ground, and the whole Vale of Rephidim and the mountains beyond, and Moses while on this spot must have been visible to the contending armies from every part of the field upon which they were engaged.

* * * I stand upon the very peak of Sinai—where Moses stood when he talked with the Almighty. Can it be, or is it a mere dream?—Can this naked rock have been the witness of that great interview between man and his Maker? Where amid thunder and lightning, and a fearful quaking of the mountain, the Almighty gave to his chosen people the precious tables of his law, those rules of ingnite wisdom and goodness, which to this day, best teach man his duty towards his neighbor, and himself.

The scenes of many incidents recorded in the Bible are extremely uncertain. Historians and Geographers, place the Garden of Eden, the paradise of our first parents in different parts of Asia; and they do not agree upon the site of of the Tower of Babel, the mountain of Ararat, and many of the most interesting places in the Holy Land; but of Sinai there is no doubt.—This is the holy mountain, and among all the stupendous works of Nature, not a place can be selected more fitted for the exhibition of Almighty power. I have stood upon the summit of the Giant Etna, and looked ot the clouds floating beneath it, upon the bold scenery of Sicily, and the distant mountains of Calabria; upon the top of the Vesuvius, and looked down upon the waves of the lava, and the ruined and the half recovered cities at its foot: but they are nothing compared with the terrific solitudes and bleak majesty of Sinai. An observing traveller has called it "a perfect sea of desolation."—Not a tree or shrub or blade of grass is to be seen upon the bare and rugged sides of innumerable mountains, heaving their naked summits to the skies, while the crumbling masses of granite all around, and the distant view of the Syrian desert, with its boundless waste of sands, form the wildest and most dreary, the most terrific and desolate picture that imagination can conceive.

The level surface of the very top or pinnacle, is about sixty feet square. At the end is a single rock about 20 feet high, on which, as said the monk, the spirit of God descended, while in the crevice beneath his favored servant received the tables of the law. There, on the same spot where they were given, I opened the sacred book in which those laws were recorded, and read them with a deeper feeling of devotion, as if I were standing nearer and receiving them more directly from the Deity Himself.

LOCO FOCOISM.—And what is it? It is republicanism of the Jeffersonian stamp. It is a disposition to give to the people more power, and to the few less. It is opposed to Federalism, for it would construe the rights the States have yielded to the Union, strictly, and would err rather in abridging the powers of Congress than in enlarging them. It would keep the General Government within the sphere of its legitimate operations, as prescribed by the letter of the Constitution, leaving nothing to construction. It would not have it travel out of its path to build splendid works of Internal Improvement—but would leave these to the States and to individual enterprise. It would have the Government rich in the overflowing treasures of its private citizens, but poor in its public Treasury—it would therefore reduce its receipts to its expenditures, and it would make these expenditures as little as possible. It is opposed to monopolies, and that is perhaps, its leading feature—it is opposed to them as unconstitutional and inexpedient—bad in theory, and worse in practice. And it does not appreciate the republicanism that would give to the *few*, privileges that of equal right belong to *all*. Nor does it like these exclusive privileges any the better, when exercised by *professed* democrats. Loco-Focoism would leave trade and industry to seek their own channels and to regulate themselves. It would trust more to an enlightened public sentiment and less to individual opinions that are always affected more or less by mere personal considerations. It will yield more to the people and less to the dictation of leaders.

Now, whose views are these?—why they are the views of the people—and call them by the name of loco-focoism, republicanism or any [illegible] people, and will continue to be as long as we have a government of the people. It matters not how the name originated, nor where—it has been applied to the *Democracy*, and they are willing to bear it, and they will use it too, and ring it back in the ears of the whigs, till they are deaf with the shout of its victories and of its triumphs.—*Bangor Post.*

The Law of Kissing.—Caroline Newton was indicted for assaulting Thomas Saverland, and biting off his nose. The complainant, whose face bore incontestable evidence of the severe injury inflicted, stated, that the day after Christmas day he was in a tap-room where defendant and her sister were. The sister laughingly observed that she had left her young man down at Birmingham, and had promised him no man should kiss her while absent. Complainant regarded this observation as a challenge, especially it being holly day time, and caught hold of her and kissed her. She took it in good part as a joke, but defendant became angry, and desired she might have as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Complainant told her if she was angry he would kiss her also, and tried to do it; a scuffle ensued, and they both fell to the ground. After they got up complainant went and stood by the fire, and defendant followed and struck at him. He again closed with her and tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle he was heard to cry out, "She has got my nose in her mouth."—When they were parted he was bleeding profusely from the nose, and a portion of it, which defendant had bit off, she was seen to spit out of her mouth upon the ground. The defendant, a fat, middle-aged woman, treated the matter with great levity, and said he had no business to kiss her sister or attempt to kiss her in a public house—they were not such kind of people. If she wanted to be kissed, she had a husband to kiss her, and he was a much handsomer man than defendant was—even before he lost his nose. The chairman told the jury that it mattered little which way their verdict went. If they found her guilty the court would not fine her more than one shilling, as the prosecutor had brought the punishment on himself. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her. The chairman told the prosecutor he was sorry for the loss of his nose; but if he would play with cats, he must expect to be scratched. Turning to the jury, the chairman afterwards said, "Gentlemen, my opinion is, that if a man attempt to kiss a woman against her will, she has a right to bite his nose off if she has a fancy for so doing." "And eat it too," added a learned gentleman at the bar. The case caused much laughter to all except the poor complainant.

A Speech.—Feller Ossifers and gentlemen Sogers' I'm tarnally obliged to ye by gaully for pinting me a korperal for I'll be darned to darnation if I carnt cut out Joe Brown now and git Pol Higgins in spite of every thing on arth.

New Version.—"Peter, my son, what is the chief end of man?" "To do nothing, and get money, Father."

From the Age.

Bank Notes under Twenty Dollars.—In his admirable speech upon the currency last winter, Mr. RIVES declared his object to be "such a substantial enlargement and general diffusion of specie in actual circulation, as would make it the practical currency of common life, the universal medium of ordinary transactions—in short, the money of the farmer, the mechanic, the laborer and the tradesman." The opinions of Mr. RIVES are, I have no doubt, the opinions of the great majority of the democratic party, and of a still greater majority of the honest and effective strength of that party.—How then shall this great reform of the currency be effected? Declaiming against Banks and against a rag currency will not effect it. Putting in office, or keeping in office, and thereby giving influence to, professing democrats, who are either avowedly or secretly opposed to this reform, will not effect it. The work if accomplished at all, must be accomplished by ACTION—firm and resolute action. The Legislatures of those States, in which Democracy is fortunately triumphant, must come up boldly to the support of the General Government, and promptly suppress the issuing of Bank notes under $20. This would accomplish the work, and nothing else will. It is mere madness to expect that gold can circulate so long as our Banks are permitted to issue $5 and $10 notes.

Whatever other States may do, I trust that Maine will act honestly in this thing. I trust that our Legislatures will make it its first business to prohibit forthwith the issue of any notes under $10, and within a year at farthest, of any notes under $20. Our honor and interest demand this course.

A word to the people. If you desire this reform, do not depend upon politicians. A good many of them are dishonest, and a large fraction of the remainder are timid, cautious men, who dare not go forward in any new and untried path, and will not unless you goad them on. Move in your primary assemblies. Instruct your representatives. You have the General Government with you, and you must succeed.

The measure I propose would probably (if effected induce very many of our Banks to give up their charters—which the people would not regret. It would also enable foreign Banks to obtain to a certain extent a circulation for their small bills in this State at the expense of our Banks. But the people will not sacrifice principle for fear of injuring the Banks. They are willing, I doubt not, to do right themselves, and wait (even at a sacrifice) the returning sanity of neighboring States, to render entirely effectual their measures for the reform of the currency. They would rejoice to have Maine take ground in advance of her sister democratic States and [illegible] would give security to the industrious classes of society for the products of their labort against the casualties incident to the paper system. The laborer, in returning to the bosom of his family from his weekly toil, would no longer find his slumbers broken by the apprehension that the hard earnings of the week, perhaps the accumulation of long years of honest industry, might be dissipated in a moment, by the explosion of a bank, or the bursting of some paper bubble. It would give security, to a great extent, to the whole body of the community, against those disastrous fluctuations in the value of property and contracts, which arise from the ebbs and flows of an unrestricted paper currency. It would give security to the banks themselves, by provided them in the daily internal circulation of the country, an abundant and accessible fund for recruiting their resources, whenever they should be exposed to an extraordinary pressure." A DEMOCRAT IN EARNEST.

No habit fastens itself upon us more firmly than that of extravagance. The luxury in which we indulge this year, becomes next year a necessary; we increase our style of living readily, and often thoughtlessly—but it is reduced always with difficulty and regret. A man should never go into a larger house then he is quite certain he can continue to occupy; never get an article of expensive furniture that he is not quite sure he can afford always to keep; never venture upon a mode of living that he is not quite sure he can always maintain—because it is easy to retrain, but hard to go back. Of all the ways of living, 'living within the means,' is the only one that is clearly rational, strictly honest, or tolerable comfortable.—[Trenton Emp.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Mr. Webster's Opinion of the Wickedness of Lending the Countenance of Government to a Depreciated Paper Currency.—Mr. Webster has given his opinion that the government of the United States cannot without "injustice and intolerable oppression," we use his own words "countenance" a depreciated paper currency. In other words that neither could the administration be justified in directing nor could Congress be excused in ordaining by laws, that the notes of banks not paying specie should be received for government dues. Such a law he declares would be a piece of "injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed.

The reader is perhaps inclined to doubt whether Mr. Webster has in fact expressed an opinion so utterly at variance with those maintained by the party which uphold him for the Presidency. Here follow his own words.—Read the grave, bitter, indignant rebuke which he hurls in the faces of his followers:

"Of all the contrivances for *cheating* the laboring classes of mankind, none have been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of *inventions to fertalize the rich man's field by the sweat of the poor man's brow.* Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation, these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community compared with *fraudulent currencies*, and the *robberies committed by depreciated paper.* Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency, the injustice and the intolerable oppression, on the virtuous and well disposed, of *a degraded paper currency, authorized by law or in any way countenanced by government.*"

It is true that we have not copied this from any harange of Mr. Webster's made at Niblo's Saloon,, or at the banquets which intersperse the electioneering circuit he is now making through the western States. It is from a speech made by him in the Senate of the United States, on the bill for renewing the charter of the United States Bank, on the 25th of May, 1832.

The Boston Advocate has played off an ingenious hoax by the help of this passage. In its sheet of the 31st of May, it published the extract in the form of an editorial article. The Boston Centinel, a whig paper, was highly indignant at the expression of such Jacobinical opinions, and, not knowing that they came from its favorite Webster, denounced the article as,

"The billingsgate of true Loco Focoism."

The Advocate then revealed the author, and showed the trap in which the whig editor had been caught.

BRIEF DISCOURSE.

TEXT. 'There is a way which seemeth rights to man, but the end thereof, &c.'

We hope it will not be deemed sacrilegious to quote here this sublime precaution from Oracles of Divine Truth, as a text to disscourse from in the manner which follows, although in aid of subjects of somewhat a secular nature, appertaining, however to morality.

It may seem right to a man—to neglect paying his debts for the sake of lending or speculating upon his money, *but the end thereof is*—a bad paymaster.

It may seem right to a man—to live beyond his income, but the end thereof is—wretchedness and poverty.

It may seem right to a man—to live upon the fashion of the times, but the end thereof is disgusting to all sensible folks, and ruinous to health, reputation and property.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt to obtain a livelihood without industry and economy, but the end thereof is—hunger and rags.

It may seem right to a man—to be constantly borrowing of his neighbors, and never willing to lend, but the end thereof is—very cross neighbors.

It may seem right to a man—to be trumpeting his own fame, but the end thereof is—his fame don't extend very far.

It may seem right to a man—to trouble himself very much about his neighbor's business, but the end thereof is—great negligence of his own.

It may seem right to a man—to be constantly slandering his neighbors, but the end thereof is—nobody believes any thing he says.

It may seem right to a man—to indulge his children in every thing, but the end thereof is—his children will indulge themselves in dishonoring him.

It may seem right to a man—to put off every thing which might be done to-day until to-morrow, but the end thereof is—such things are not done at all.

It may seem right to a man—to attempt pleasing everybody, but the end thereof is—he pleases nobody.

It may seem right to a man—to excel his neighbors in extravagance and luxury, but the end thereof is—he excels them in folly.

It may seem right to a man—to take no newspaper, but the end thereof is—that man and his family are totally ignorant of the ordinary occurrences of the day.

It may seem right to a man—to obtain his news by borrowing and stealing of his neighbors, but the end thereof is—annoyance to his neighbors, and fraud upon the printer.

It may seem right to a man—to pay every body before he pays the PRINTER and the MINISTER, but the end thereof is—he pays the most needy last—if he pays them at all.

It may seem right to a man—to worship the creature more than the Creator, but the end thereof is—an idolater.

It may seem right to a man—to be incessently hoarding up the treasures of this world, but the end thereof is—he has none in the world to come.

It may seem right to us—to further extend this discourse at the expense of the patience of the reader, but the end thereof is—here!

ELOQUENCE OF BROUGHAM.

A late number of a Foreign Periodical contains an excellent article on Lord Brougham, from the pen of the author of the "Great Metropolis." The following is a vived sketch of his manner when managing an important case at the bar, and of the influence which he exercised over the feelings of his auditors:

"To cases of an unimportant kind he never could apply his mind. How striking the contrast when he appeared in an important case, especially if it was one involving any great principles of civil or religious liberty! On such occasions, Brougham far exceeded, in the talent and energy he displayed, any man who has practised at the bar, for the last quarter of a century. He usually rose in a calm and collected manner, enunciated a few sentences in a subdued tone, expressive of the sense he entertained of the importance of the task he had undertaken, and solicited the indulgence of the jury, while he trespassed on their attention for a short time.

He then proceeded, in slow accents and in measured sentences, to develope the generalitiek of the case, gradually rising in animation of manner and increasing the loudness of his voice and the rapidity of his utterance, until he arrived at the most important parts of his subject. The first indication he usually gave of having reached those points in his speech to which he meant to apply all the energies of his mind, was that of pulling his gown further up on his shoulders and putting a tall gaunt figure into as erect and commanding a posture as he could assume without endangering his equilibrium. Then came his vehement gesticulation—the rapid movement of his right arm, with an occasional wafture of his left hand, and the turning and twisting of his body into every variety of form. His eye, which before was destitute of fire, and his features, which were composed and placid as those of a marble statue, were now pressed as auxiliaries into the service of his client. His eye flashed with the fire of one whose bosom heaved with tumultuous emotions, and the whole expression of his face was that of a man whose mind wat worked up to the utmost intensity of feeling. And this was really the case with Brougham wherever the interests of his client were identified with some great principles. His principles, unlike those of barristers in general, were really a part of his nature. In vindicating or asserting them, therefore, in the person of his client he was in point of fact, repelling some outrage which had been offered to himself.

To have seen him in some of these moods was truly a spectacle worthy of the name. It was only on such occasions that any accurate estimate could be formed of the vast resources of his mind. He then poured from [illegible] strains of the loftiest order of eloquence [illegible] followed idea, principle succeeded principle, and, with a rapidity which was astonishing.—One moment he was stricly argumentative—the next declamatory. Now he stated in winning language and in energetic manner, whatever was in favor of his client—then he inveighed, in the fiercest strains and in tones which resounded through the place in which he spoke, against the client's opponent. In such moments there would have been something absolutely withering to him against whom his denunciations were directed in the orator's very countenance, even had he not uttered a word. His dark bristly hair stood on the end or at least appeared to do so. His brow was knit—There was a piercing stare and wildness in his eye; and his sallow complexion and haggard features altogether presented an aspect which it was frightful to behold. The jury on such occasions often forgot the purpose for which they had been called to court, [illegible] the subject matter before them to himself.—They lost sight, for the moment, of the merits of the case they were impanelled to decide, in their boundless admiration of the gigantic talents and brilliant eloquence of the speaker."

TREMENDOUS CALAMITY!

From the Boston Evening Gazette of the 17th, we copy the following particulars of an extensive and destructive inundation which occurred at the City of Baltimore on the 15th inst. which was the most awful and distressing that ever has visited that city.

Heavy showers of rain, which fell on Wednesday night, carried away the wooden bridges over Jones's Falls, above the city, and the wrecks, drift wood, out houses, &c., which floated against the stone bridges in the city proper, and rising with a fearful rapidity, over a large space of the lower parts of the city.—For many miles above the city the banks were overflowed. Fences, out houses, and even dwelling houses were swept away, and many persons were drowned, while others escaped with their lives. At a bridge about two miles above Baltimore, where the turnpike crosses, the gate keeper had bare time to call his neighbors and make his escape with them, before the bridge and the four houses they had just left were swept away. The dam of the Sanville Cotton Factory was swept away, and the dam of the Water Company at Belvidere bridge. The fences about Stockton and Stokes' Coach Factory, and a large a mount of property, in Coaches, lumber, &c. were swept away.—The large Snuff and Tobacco Manufactory was injured. At the turn in the Falls, in Centre st, a large wooden bridge, just erected, was swept away. A part of the current here left its accustomed banks, and crossing Centre street, injuring some small [illegible] in its way, materially damaged the [illegible] works of J White & Sons, and [illegible] 40 horses, and 59 to 60 cows. The [illegible] reached the floors of the second story.

A small wooden house, corner of [illegible] North Streets, was swept away, [illegible] an aged Irishman and his wife drowned. The whole of the low grounds flooded and immense damage done. This section of the city includes Davis, North, and Holliday streets, and the lower parts or Bath Pleasant and Saratoga streets. The new Universalist Church at the corner of Calvert an Pleasant streets had a foot or two of water in the basement story.—The pavement about the City Springs had a foot of water on it, and the lower floors of contiguous houses were drenched.

North st. was under water from Centre to near Lexington streets, and in the gas works the water was 5or 6 feet deep. The workmen saved damage being done by discharging the gass before the water came in contact with the retorts. The African Church corner of North and Saratoga streets had five feet of water on the floor. The dwellings and houses on both sides of Holliday street had more or less water on their lower floors. The City Hall was flooded in the lower story and the adjacent Coach Factory of Mr Elisha Lee, injured.

The water rose to the pulpit desk cushion in the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Holliday and Saratoga streets, and the sexton of the church, a German, named West, who lived in a small house adjoining was drowned, with his wife and three children! The water rose to the ceiling of the room in which they slept.

The Soap and candle manufactories in this quarter of the city were much injured. The bridge in Bath street was carried away, and that at Pleasant st. In Bath street near Holliday, a large quantity of drifting lumber which had collected, swept away the fronts of houses adjacent. The houses on the North side of Saratoga, East and Holliday streets, and in the vicinity of Gay street bridge were much injured. The contents of the stores in Gay, Harrison and in Baltimore from the bridge to Frederic street were very much injured. The Baltimore street Bridge was very much injured by the pressure of accumulated mass against it. The foot bridge opposite the Bazaar in Harrison street was swept away.

The timber and other articles which drifted down Harrison street overturned the marble fountain in Centre Market Space. The stores on both sides of the space were injured, and the market cleared of all moveables. Of large number of horses in Swan street, where are several stables, only one was drowned. When the water floated them, they sustained themselves by swimming till it fell again. In second, Federick, Pratt, and Concord streets the buildings were inundated and much injury done. [illegible] of the stone bridge at Pratt [illegible] the mass piled against it.

[illegible] Eastern side of the Falls comparatively little damage was done.

As this terrible disaster occurred in the night it is impossible to know yet the number of lives lost—and our descriptions cannot give an adequate view of the injury and devastation done to the property. It must be immense. In addition to the above from the Baltimore American, we have the following from the Patriot.

"We have just learned that twelve or thirteen persons have been drowned in the shantees on the Susquehannah Railroad, and that the loss of property there is immense.—The principal cause of the suddsn rise of the stream is supposed to be the breaking away of the dam of the Pimlico Factory, about 5 miles above the city, which is said to have contained an immense body of water, covering several acres of land. In the midst of the confusion, a noble deed was done. A boy fell overboard near York street bridg, an another boy jumped in to save him; both were in imminent danger, when a man, named Speare, plunged into the water for the purpose of meeting the boy as he came down, but seeing that the lad sunk, he immediately dived and succeeded in bringing him to the surface. A mass of timber at that moment floated down, upon which he threw the boy and then saved himself. The other boy was also saved. A gentleman standing near offered the man a handsome reward for his intrepidity, but he refused to recive any thing."

The following is the position in which the Gemoin Sexton and his family were found after the waters had subsided. The father was discovered hanging out of the bed with the youngest child convulsively clasped in his embrace. The mother had apparently endeavored to make her way to the window, but one of her feet became entangled in the bed clothing, she had fallen. The elder boy lay under the bed covered with mud, and a beautiful child lay calmly in one of the beds as if asleep.—From the situation of the apartment, there was no chance for escape.

The force of the current may be imagined when we state that at some points in the river it was twenty and fifteen feet above its level, and it some streets along in a current ten, eight and six feet deep; gullying up the pavements, and destroying the fronts of wooden houses, by the lumber and other articles carried against them. The stone walls on both sides of the Falls (River) which have been in progress since 1817 are more or less injured or carried away.

An Irish officer of considerable distinction attended a ball, but was not as proficient in dancing, as in the use of his sword. While standing up in a cotillion, his partner called his attention to a young man opposite, who had previously exhibited much skill as a dancer, in the act of mimicking the movements of the officer, [illegible] gigantic proportions. A little observation convinced him that it was the intention of the young gallant to ridicule him; and, [illegible] stepping up towards him, he inquired, 'Is that ye're *natural* way of dancing? He was answered that it was, 'Well,' says the officer, 'if so, and I catch ye dancing *artificially*, hereafter, I'll knock you down.' The consequence was, that the young fellow had to persist in his mimicry while he remained in the room.

PRAYER VS. PREACHING. The Church, in her best times, never made, as we make, the preaching of man the first objects; she rested most on prayer; and, as in all other cases, what she received from the authority of her first teachers, and naturally adopted by the instinct of her own pure spirit, was also most consistent with reason. Even as an instrument of christainizing man, prayer is better than preaching. Prayer requires the active exertion of our own minds, preaching places us at our ease, to be moulded and fashioned by an outward influence. Preaching fixes our thoughts on man—prayer upon God. Preaching may make us vain, conceited, and judges of our teachers; prayer leaves us humble and contrite. We sit during one, we kneel at the other. Preaching is precarious, and its power is in human words—prayer can never fail, and the answer to it is always at hand. Preaching is the help of ignorance—prayer the exercise of faith. Preaching may come home to our hearts—prayer takes us from our hearts into a better world and better thoughts. Preaching may bless ourselves—prayer is the means of blessing thousands.—[Quarterly Review.]

NEVER SAY YOU CANNOT. There never was an instance of a man of a shrinking disposition having accomplished great things. Drones, or stupid beings who will not, or possibly cannot exert themselves, may be got along with; but a person who is forever tinkering about something, and will be constantly delving at that and the other with desperate industry, and flinches when he arrives at some difficulty he cannot see through—with such an one we desire no acquaintance. Give the man who, having made up his mind to arrive at a given point, dauntlessly pushes onward through every obstacle until he reaches it. Resolution is the talisman that forces the flood-gates of wealth and unravels the mystery of getting rich.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, July 4, 1837.

NOMINATION OF GOVERNOR.

We have not yet received a copy of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention assembled at Augusta on the 28th ult. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, but we in common with many of our readers have learned the result. The Hon. Gorham Parks of Bangor, the late Representative in Congress of Penobscot and Somerset Congressional District was nominated by the Convention upon the second ballot. With Mr Parks we have had some personal acquaintance, and his course as a member of Congress has strengthened the favorable opinion which we had previously formed of his talents, political honesty and democracy. Those who have regarded with attention his votes and speeches while a member of Congress, will find that he sustained and ably enforced the principles and views of the democracy of Maine. His whole political course so far as we are acquainted with it has been straight forward, consistent and Democratic. We believe from what we know of the man and what we can learn of public sentiment here that his nomination will meet with the cordial approbation and, support of the Democracy of Oxford.—We are happy to learn that the utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed at the Convention, and that the friends of the unsuccessful candidate cheerfully acquiesced in the result. Their favorite candidate is one who well deserves and enjoys the confidence of the democratic party, and had he been the choice of the majority, would have received the united support of the party.—As it is we have no reason to doubt that we shall find his friends the firm and efficient supporters of the present nomination. The crisis is an important one. We speak not merely of the election of our candidate, of which we believe no one entertains doubts, but of the duties and responsibilities which he will incur in entering upon the office at the present time. The crisis demands the united co-operation and support of the democracy of our State. Wisdom, energy and firmness, both in the Governor and in the Legislature, will be required to meet the just wishes and expectations of the people. Democratic practices and measures will be required as well as democratic professions. We have always had enough of the latter. The people will be heard and their wants and wishes must be attended to. By his past political course our present candidate has given pledges that he will be in earnest in these matters, and we shall expect the pledges to be fully redeemed.

In times of distress and scarcity the merchants are that class in the community most loud and clamorous in their appeals to government for relief and redress. They appear to think that the main object of legislation should be their convenience, and their interests are the interests of the country. No matter how beneficial a measure might be to all the country besides, if it interferes in the slightest degree with their interests, meetings are called, committees appointed and the country ruined on paper, a revolution is threatened unless their dictation is obeyed. We feel no disposition to underrate the value and importance of this class of the community, but we would have them remember they are but a class of the whole—that other men have their wishes and interests to be attended to as well as merchants. If others can not so readily unite, and are not so loud in their clamors or so violent in their denunciations, yet their votes count as much at the ballot-box, and their efforts and industry are as essential to the prosperity of the country. In our present distress—in the scarcity of money and the necessaries of life, where does the country look for relief? Is it to the merchants? They care little for the sufferings of others so long as they can profit by them. The scarcity of bread is seized upon as affording a chance for speculation by monopolizing the little there is in the market. Holding the lives of the people in their hands, they will give no relief until the last cent is wrung from the hard earnings of poverty, and when the cries of the suffering grow loud and indignant, then these bloated monopolists appeal to public justice for protection and invoke the sanctity of the laws to protect their extortions. Does relief come from the privileged class of manufacturers for whom the country has done so much—whose support has been extorted from the hard earnings of the farmer—the mechanic and the laborer who have been compelled to pay high prices for the necessaries of life in order that the manufacturer may thrive? If they cannot take from twenty-five to fifty per cent profit they dismiss the poor laborers in their employ, unfitted from their habits to earn their living in any other way and send them back into the country to find support and sustenance there. It is to the farmers—the tillers of the soil, that all look for relief—in their industry and resources they find the consolation and redress which is sought for elsewhere in vain. This is the true national Bank that never suspends payment and redeems its promises promptly and punctualy. They do not besiege the halls of Congress for relief or favors. They do not petition the State Legislature to legalize their bankruptcy and authorize them to refuse payment of their debts. All they ask is to be let alone and even this has hitherto been denied them. They have been made the victims of the more favored classes, but they have flourished in spite of all the fleecings and extortions to which they have been subjected by unwise legislation.

THE CROPS.

From the Long Island (Queens Co.) Farmer.

The Season.—After an unusually cold and backward spring, summer has set in with its usual warmth and serenity. Vegetation has within a week or two advanced with great rapidity, and there is at present a good prospect of a fruitful season. Accounts from different parts of the country, with few exceptions, give promise of an abundant harvest. The spring crops too, of other agricultural products, are likely to be good—that of hay, especially, will be heavy.

From the Goshen (Orange Co.) Democrat.

The Crops.—From different parts of the country, we learn that the late fine weather has materially improved the appearance of the crops. Some fields of wheat, in this vicinity, which were not expected, two weeks since, to yield one fourth of a crop, it is now believed, will yield more than half the average quantity. Our exchange papers, contain extracts of letters from various parts of the Union, from which we should judge that the amount of grain raised this year, will be more than double the quantity raised in 1836.

From the Ballston Spa. Republican.

The crops in all parts of the country, promise well. In this country every thing looks smiling. The farmers will have a rich harvest.

From the Utica Observer.

Crops.—The accounts from all quarters give promise of an abundant harvest. This county, we are happy to learn, bids fair to keep up its reputation for fertility and abundance. The corn however has suffered somewhat from the warm.

From "an intelligent farmer in Livingston county," correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal.

You will be gratified to learn that the prospect for wheat is good—as good as it has been in former years—in this vicinity, as good as I *ever* saw it. Grass was never better in any country.

From the Mayville (Chatauque Co.) Sentinel.

The weather, the last fortnight, has been excellent. Crops of every description look fine. Spring wheat, which has been sown in great abundance in this vicinity, promises a plentiful harvest.

From the Fredonia (Chatauque Co.) Censor.

We have had a week of charming weather—sunshine and showers. Vegetation has put forth with unwonted vigor—the fields are arrayed in deepest green, and the orchards are (or have been) dressed in blooming livery. We have never seen a fairer promise of an abundant fruit season, and the more substantial products of the farmer also look flattering.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Daily Advertiser.

The weather is now of the finest summer description; it is warm but not sultry, with occasional showers. Vegetation is so vigorous, that the grass, herbage and vegetables can almost be seen to grow. From all quarters we learn that the grain crops will be a great deal better than was anticipated, and that the gloomy forebodings of crop croakers will fail to be realized.

From the Calhoun Co. (Michigan) Patriot.

The Crops.—This spring has been unusually backward, but no severe frosts have visited us, and the seed that was put in the ground this season begins to give a promise of the usual abundance, which a western farmer receives as a reward for his labor. Winter wheat looks extremely well, and was never known to look better at this time of year in Michigan. The many fields, green with wheat, display to the traveller, the fertility of the soil in this State, and likewise remind him that labor is the true source of wealth.

From the Vermont Patriot.

The weather continues delightful. Heaven smiles propitiously upon every trade and class. The prospects of the farmer bloom like the rose of Sharon; and earth reflects back the smiles of Heaven. The cultivator of the soil has no excuse for idleness and inactivity. The promise of a rich reward for his labors invites him onward to industry and perseverance.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Gazette.

We continue to receive the most favorable reports from the surrounding country in reference to the grain and fruit crops, particularly of the latter. The late rains seem to have produced a most happy alteration in the appearance of the whole vegetable kingdom. There is a richness in the aspect of the verdant hills, and the productive vales that chases away even the gloomy forebodings of hard times.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The New Jersey papers state that the late rains have promoted vegetation to such a degree as to afford the promise a fair average yield. The spring crops in particular are said to be good.

Fom the Delaware Gazette.

The Crops.—A gentleman who has travelled over the eastern part of Pennsylvania, says the crops never looked better than they do at present. They promise abundantly.

JAR IN THE WHIG FAMILY.

Three of the opposition presses in the city of New York have come out in favor of WEBSTER for the next President—the Journal of Commerce, the American and the Commercial.—All the other whigs protest against this movement as ill-timed and injudicious. They abuse each other as unsparingly as they ever did their common antagonists, the democrats.—Here are a few specimens of the manner in which they berate each other:

The Commercial of Tuesday had this paragraph:

"We are authorised to state, that after several preliminary meetings, at which the question has been fully and gravely discussed, the whigs of this city have determined openly and by public meetings, to break ground for DANIEL WEBSTER. Arrangements for this purpose are on foot under the direction of a competent committee, and the public will in due season, be further advised upon the subject."

The Courier of the day following declared that whoever authorised the Commercial to make this statement,

——grossly misrepresented the facts, and authorised a statement which in all its material facts is *untrue*. The whigs of this city have held no such meetings nor are they in favor of any such proceeding."

The same paper charges the meeting being 'secret,' 'packed for the purpose,' and adds:

"The jesuitical Jackson Van Buren Editor of the Journal of Commerce—a man who has done more for the party in power than all the Jackson editors in the State—was present and one of the warmest advocates of immediate action! His motto is *Webster or Van Buren!*"

The *Courier* then charges the *Journal* with endeavoring to procure

——'the nomination or Mr. Webster at this time in the hope of thereby destroying the political prospects of that great statesman, producing dissensions in the whig ranks, and thus securing the triumph of Van Buren."

The *Star* also condemns the course of the Webster presses, and says:

'The Journal of Commerce; by its ambidexterous course has done more to sustain the administration that its own open and declared presses."

The *Express* raves like a mad one. It charges the Commercial with "shooting ahead like a comet," says that the "support of the Journal of Commerce is political death," and repeats the accusation of the Courier, that it is a Van Buren "hypocrite in a whig mask."

The *Journal* now pounces upon the whole Alludes to the Courier and Star as "political hacks who have boxed the compass as often as they could see their own account in it;" and says that no party can ever succeed in this country which has such men for its leaders—and if by any means they can be driven out of the whig party it will be certain of a glorious triumph!"

The *Albany Journal*, too, is a little jostled. It says "the nomination of Mr. Webster will prove entirely abortive."

WHO PAYS?

The country, if whig representatives are worthy of credit, is involved in debt to a lamentable extent. The merchants, under the direction of Mr. Biddle, have contracted obligations in Europe which exceed by a vast extent the sum of our national debt at almost any period of its existence. Millions and millions have been taken in foreign productions in the fond hope that Mr. Biddle's Bank Bills would prove sufficient to meet any and every call. But Mr. Biddle's reservoir of paper wealth is now sucked dry, and the other fountains in the country are exhausted in time of especial need. The last bubble has exploded.

But who must pay this mighty debt due abroad? The farmers and mechanics—the laboring and producing classes of the country.—The means must be moulded from the earth and fashioned by the skill of true working men. Those who are involved are completely powerless. They cannot by any means relieve themselves. The productions, the natural productions of our soil and the avails of industry must relieve the merchants from debt and the country from embarrassment.

The native productions, those obtained not only without the aid, but in spite of the evil effects of Henry Clay's American System. All the avails of hot-bed and forced production are powerless in this crisis. The protective system can help us into difficulty, but cannot help us out. All its forced fruits are nothing worth in payment of foreign debts.

But natural productions—those which have been made to bear depression in aid of the hot bed system are alone available. The very labor which has paid all the taxes and literally "borne the heat and burden of the day," must wrest the country from debt and difficulty. The "protected" class are not only unable to help others, but are too weak to help themselves.—The farmers and mechanics—the sons of toil, who are taxed to pamper luxury and avarice—these alone can render effectual aid. These are they, *who pay.*—Saco Democrat.

AGRICULTURE, AND ITS PROSPECTS.

The Prospect this season for crops is said to be uncommonly good, and bids fair to give the tillers of the soil an abundant harvest. So far as grass is concerned the question is settled, and the crop must be abundant where it has not been winter-killed. Where this has happened, the farmers may provide for this deficiency—if they would plough up certain portions of their land and sow oats, even at this late day, they might reasonable expect a crop, suitable for fodder, a ton of which would equal two-thirds of a ton of English Hay. Grain has come up well and grows rapidly. The quantity sown in this vicinity is unusually large, and should nothing intervene to prevent, the crop will be bountiful. Corn and all the other necessaries of life look remarkably well, and in fact every thing bids fair to yield the husbandman ample remuneration for the toil and labor bestowed. It is evident that people are waking up to the subject of agriculture, and that more attention will hereafter be paid to it, instead of driving into trade and speculation. The sleep of the husbandman is sweet, the reward of his labors sure, and if proper attention is paid to her demands, the farmer never need fear that his notes will be protested at the Bank of Mother Earth. She meets all her demands punctually, and her payments are fully equal to *two per cent a month*, on the amount invested, and no such charge as usury is brought against her.—Ib.

The Ruling Passion in America.—A young gentleman at Chicago, who had won the heart of a fair lady, wished her to defer the marriage till an important suit of her father was decided. The lady insisting on prompt action, the *disinterested* lover said, 'I can have the refusal of you six months, cant I?'

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Paris, Me., June 30, 1837.

Blake Thatcher	Mann Isaac
Blake Joseph	Millett Nath'l jr.
Blake Charles	Mills William
Brown Mary	Pratt Cyprian S.
Bicknell Elbridge	Pratt Stephen
Bent Otis	Pond Daniel
Carter Timo. J.	Rosson Enon
Cushman Caleb	Roe Sally
Closson James G.	Rowe Eliza
Daniels John	Ramsdell Winslow
Daniels John R. 2	Ricker Thomas N.
Durell Peter	Stowell Elisha & John B.
Durell David	Stowell Thomas
Durell Isaac	Stowell D. P.
Dyer Maria	Shaw Gilbert
Dyer Mary	Stevens Benja.
Deering James	Shurborn Moses
Felton Charlotte S.	Skillerton Iathen
Fuller Nath'l	Tuell Alonzo
Gray Olivia	Turner Samuel
Holmes John	Walcott John
Hall Joseph H.	Wood Mary E.
Hines Malachi	Willis John W.
Harvey John	Walker Elizabeth
King Augustus	Warner Nathan E.
Lebaron Jane	Waterhouse G. G.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

MISS E. HAMLIN'S

SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 24th day of July.

Paris, June 23d, 1837. 3 47

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

AZOR BARRELL Administrator on the estate of William Chamberlain late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the twenty-first day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven.

OLIVER STONE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Americn Hamlin Jr, late of Waterford in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration on the estate of said deceased, and also the petition of the widow of said deceased for an allowance out of the personal Estate

ORDERED,

That the said Executo, give notice to the heirs and all persons interested in said estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the thirty-first day of July next, ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ABNER STUBBS, Administrator on the estate of Daniel Whitemore late of Jay in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a petition of the widow of said deceased for an allowance out of the personal estate.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said county, on the twentieth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

JAMES LORD Jr. Executor of the last will and testament of Job C. Lord late of Denmark in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first day of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

TIMOTHY WALKER Administrator of the estate of David Abbott, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the eighteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

BENJAMIN FIFIELD Executor of the last will and Testament of John H. Frye late of Fryeburg in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first day of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

OTIS C. BOLSTER & Peter C. Virgin, Administrators on the estate of Francis Keyes, late of Rumford in said county, deceased, having presented their first account of administration on the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the eighteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

42 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June in the yearef our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Mahala Buck administratrix of the estate of Henry E. Buck late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred thirty five dollars eighty four cents and praying for a licence to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

3w31* Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

On the petition of Perez T. Rockord, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Smith late of Hebron in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of seventy five dollars and praying for a licence to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges: and if the sale of a part of said estate would injure the residue praying for a license to sell the whole thereof:

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the twenty-ninth day of August next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the twenty seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

ON the petition of Henry H. Hutchinson, administrator of the estate of Joseph Lathrop late of Buckfield in said county, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of one hundred and twenty eight dollars and four cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges

Ordered,

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said County on the twenty-first day of September next at ten o'clock A. M. and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY. Judge.

3w31 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

George Stacy named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to the last will and testament of John Stacy late of Porter in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said George Stacy give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the first day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ZEBEDEE CUSHMAN,

late of Oxford, in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SULLIVAN FULLER.

Oxford June 27, 1837. *3w47.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor the last will and testament of

SAMUEL JACKSON,

late of Jay in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to JAMES STARR.

Jay, June 27, 1837. 47

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ALANSON BRIGGS,

late of Paris in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ESTHER BRIGGS.

Paris, June 27, 1837. 3w47

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

AARON GRAHAM Guardian of Samuel Bartlett, late of Rumford in said County, deceased, non Compos Mentis. Having presented his first account of Guardianship for settlement,

Ordered,

That the said guardian give notice to the heirs and all persons interested, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the eighteenth day of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

47 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

JOHN DEERING, Guardian of Angelina Robinson, a minor child of John Robinson, late of said Paris, deceased, having presented his third account of guardianship of said Ward for settlement.

Ordered,

That the said guardian give notice to the heirs and all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement MUST BE HAD immediately,—and all indebted by Note of more than one years standing MUST PAY THE SAME FORTHWITH. THOSE WHO NEGLECT THIS NOTICE WILL INEVITABLY BE SUBJECTED TO COST. The subscriber is called upon to pay his debts and is therefore obliged to call upon all indebted to him to make payment.

The subscriber will also sell the Stand which he now occupies on Paris Hill, consisting of a small House, Barn, and Blacksmith's Shop, with the land appertaining thereto. It is a good stand for a Blacksmith or other Mechanic, and will be sold at a bargain. If not previously disposed of at private sale it will be sold at Auction on the premises on the fourth day of September next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

SUMNER HALE.

Paris, June 13th, 1837. 44

Wrapping & Writing Paper.

JUST received a new lot of the above, with other articles of stationery. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, June 27, 1837. 6w46

To the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford,

THE undersigned, inhabitants of the towns of Peru, Sumner, Dixfield, Buckfield and Hebron, in said County, respectfully represent that Public Good requires an improvement to be made in the great highway which is now chiefly travelled by us in our route to Portland; our chief and almost only market town; the road which we travel being circuitous and mountainous to a most wearisome degree; while nature has provided for our use a route on which could be built a road, which in comparison would be level and direct. Having this advantage fully in our power we deem it our duty to secure it and our privilege to enjoy it. We therefore ask your aid and pray that you would view a new route for a new road, commencing at the County road near Jacob Sampson's in Sumner, thence West of Labrador Pond, by the dwelling house of David Morrill to Crockett Point so called—thence down Twenty mile river, West brach, to James Keen's dwelling house, thence by or near the town road to Learned Swallow's dwelling house in Buckfield—thence by the road now travelled to near the dwelling house of Jonathan Buck—thence in the most feasible course over the plain and intervale to the dwelling house of Luther Turner—thence in the town road through that part of Buckfield and Hebron that is called Sodom to the county road by the brick dwelling house of Thelisman Bearce in Hebron—thence in said county road to the town line between the towns of Hebron and Minot, making such improvements in this last named part of the route from said Luther Turner's as you may think proper—and that after making such view and declaring a new road on said route to be of common convenience and necessity, as we believe you will, you will locate and cause it to be completed so far as within you lies. DAVID MORRILL & 64 others.

March 1837. *347

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of David Morrill in Sumner on Wednesday the eighteenth day of October next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately af such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner, Buckfield and Hebron, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Sumner, Buckfield and Hebron, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss—At a meeting of the County Commissioners for said County of Oxford held at Paris in said County on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1837.

The said Commissioners assessed a Tax on township numbered six in said County for the repair of the Coos road, so called, which passes over a part of said township, so that the same may be safe and convenient for travellers, as follows, to wit: On the whole of the land in said township estimated to be thirteen thousand eight hundred and twenty acres of land, a tax of four and a half cents per acre, amounting in the whole to the sum of six hundred and twenty-one dollars and ninety cents—and ordered that the same be paid into the Treasury of the County of Oxford off or before the first day of November next, and that Abiathar Austin of Byron in said County, be the Agent to receive and expend said tax for

Attest,—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true Copy:

Attest,—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

To whom it may concern:

THIS certifies that I have this day relinquished and do hereby relinquish unto my child WILLIAM HAMILTON, minor, all my right, title and interest in and to any and all services, and in and to any and all of his earnings or wages after this date; and hereby permit any and all persons to employ my said child and to pay him for any and all services by him performed; hereby ratifying all contracts, settlements and payments made with my said child relating to his said services; and I hereby forbid all persons harboring or trusting my said child on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date. JONAS HAMILTON.

Attest,—Elisha Morse.

South Paris, June 30, 1837. *3w47

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, John O. Dresser, his time until he is twenty one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself;—I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

FREDERICK O. DRESSER.

Witness: Abraham Andrews Jr.

Lovell, June 17, 1837. *346

Pauper Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting Joseph Thompson and his wife Ruth and minor children Charity and Samuel, paupers of the town of Paris, on my account as I am under contract with said town for their support during the current year, and have made suitable provision for the same, and shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

JOSIAH J. KNIGHT.

Paris, June 12, 1837.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, as an Apprentice to the Black-Smithing Business, a smart, active Boy from 16 to 18 years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply to

WILLIAM GALLISON.

South Paris, June 14, 1837

NOTICE.

Taken up by Jackson Allen in the highway near his dwelling house in Jay, on the ninth instant, and impounded in the Town Pound as astray, one gelded horse supposed to be four or five years old, of a bay color, black mane and tail, with a spot of white on the end of his nose; the owner is requested to call prove property pay charges and take him away.

VARANES NILES, Pound Keeper.

Jay, June 7th, 1837. 45

NOTICE.

Strayed from the pasture of the subscriber in Sumner 15th inst. a dark red Mare about nine years old, black mane and tail, and a white stripe on one side of her nose Supposed to have gone to Shelburn as she was formerly owned in that town. Any person who will return said Mare or give information where she may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

SAMUEL COBURN.

Sumner, June 19, 1837. *45

Fryeburg, June 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, five of the Petitioners for the Charter of the Oxford Bank, hereby notify the Stockholders of said Bank to meet at the Oxford House in Fryeburg on Saturday, the eighth day of July next at ten o'clock A. M. to do and transact any business contemplated by the Petitions.

HENRY C. BUSWELL.
JOHN W. DANA.
P. EASTMAN.
ASA CHARLES.
ROBERT BRADLEY.

Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufacturing and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season. His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.

☞Further information may be obtained by applying to J. MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills.

Wool manufactured at the halves.—Sattinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.

Gray, May 25, 1837. 3m 44

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

FOSTER'S CABINET MISCELLANY;

Embracing a carefully selected series of the newest Publications on a variety of subjects.

Interesting to all who desire to make themselves acquainted with

THE BEST LITERAY PRODUCTIONS OF THE FIRST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Published in weekly numbers, 72 pp.—Elegantly printed in handsome duodecimo form, in a new and clear type, and on good paper.—Price 12½ cents per number, or $5 per annum, in advance.

Although this work is published periodically, in order that the public taste for novelty, may in some measure be accommodated, it may either be procured in numbers, weekly, in volumes, each work complete and distinct in itself, or by subscription by the year—so, that while it unites all the advantages to some readers, of the small outlay at stated periods attendant upon periodical publications, those who may have an objection to take upon themselves the trouble of preserving single numbers have the option of purchasing entire whatever of the series they may think proper, in any manner congenial to their wishes or circumstances.

The work commenced with

ST PETERSBURGH, CONSTANTINOPLE AND NAPOLI DI ROMAN.

BY BARON VON TEITZ.

Which may be had complete, either in numbers, or neatly bound, forming volume one of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany.

It is followed by **A Steam Voyage down the Danube** with *Sketches of Hungary, Wallachia, Servia, Turkey, &c.* by Michael J. Quinn, author of a "visit to Spain," &c, The first part of which has already appeared

Both these works have been noticed by the reviewers of England with unqualified praise.

The proprietors of this work impressed with the opinion that independently of abstruse and learned treaties, there is an ample demand, on the part of the reading public, for literary matter of a higher denomination than the new works of fiction, which are at present so prodigally disseminated among them, and for books that shall have a higher aim than the mere amusement and gratification of the idle; he feels assured also that with a moderate degree of care and research, selections may easily be made among the literature of the day, which shall not be deficient in rational amusement, even when they are serving the nobler purpose of informing the mind, or improving the experience.—With this opinion and assurance he has been induced to commence the present series, in which he will endeavor to embody subjects worthy of being collected and retained, for the purpose of re-perusal, reflection, or reference, and which may not deteriorate the character of a gentleman's library.

Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, was the first to discover that a signal service might be performed to the world, by embodying, in a cheap and compact form, a series of publications that should have utility as a primary object, but rational amusement in the manner of their concoction. By issuing a small portion at a time and in frequent succession, he conceived that he should impel the generality of his readers—not the studious or the literary ones, of course—to keep up with the publication, and not allow their reading to run in arrears. By a well timed and well judged selection of articles it is believed that he accomplished, not only this ostensible object, but a secret and more important one.

Gradually a desire for more solid reading increased in society and that which originally began in the hope of amusement was continued in the wish for information. Useful matter was published at a comparatively cheap rate. it was continually increasing, yet the expense was hardly felt. Encouraged by his success, the enterprising publisher began to insert new matter in his selections, and the public in return rewarded his exertions and expenses by enlarged patronage.

Were Constable's Miscellany current in the United States perhaps the publisher of the present series would not have found it expedient to commence the latter work. But, be it remembered, that in speaking of the cheapness of Constable it is but *relatively*—as compared with the publications in Great Britain generally—which is dearer than that of any part of the world. Constable's Miscellany is published at about half the English rate, but the present work proposes to be at about one third even of Constable.

The object then of Foster's Cabinet Miscellany may be easily explained. It is to introduce to the reading public, a series of works that shall blend entertainment with information—that shall take off the edge of on by too great a profusion of works of that description—that shall gradually form a collection of writings which may be referred to with satisfaction at some future day, or to compare with a more recent writer; that may be an ornament to any private library or collection; and that shall be cheaper than ever has been issued.

The works collected into Foster's Cabinet Miscellany, will be in every range of polite literature. It is intended to suit, as much as possible, every taste, and by an agreeable variety of subjects as well as styles, to keep up a healthy excitement for rational entertainment. Works of great length, of severe and deep investigation, and of the more abstruse sciences will, of course, find no place here. It is of the cheerful, elegant and easy writings of the day, that the selections will be made: always keeping in view, that only substantially good works will be introduced; in order to which the publisher will use every means to satisfy himself, before he commits a work to press.

It is trusted that the Cabinet Miscellany will be a melange of all that is valuable in modern literature; it will assuredly be the medium of introducing works which would hardly find their way to the American public generally, through any other source. t will present them at prices varying from one fourth to one sixth and in some cases even one-eighth of the English cost;—and the execution, it is hoped, will meet with general approval.

NOW PUBLISHING.

FOSTER'S REPRINTS OF

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

Comprising the following Standard Reviews and Magazines:

1. The London Quarterly Review.
2. The Edinburgh Review.
3. The Foreign Quarterly Review.
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5. Blackwood's Magazine.
6. The Metropolitan Magazine.

The extensive circulation of the original editions of these old established works have attained in Europe, and the reprints in the United States, sufficiently evinces the estimation in which they are held by the reading public of all countries, and renders comment, with respect to their literary character, uncalled for on the part of the American Publisher. The typographical execution of the Works is quite equal, in every respect, to the English editions, and they are sold on the following Terms:—

REVIEWS.

For the four Reviews per annum,	$5 00
Three of them,	7 00
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For the four Reviews Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, $16 per annum.

☞ Country subscribers should forward a year's subscription in advance, or a city reference.

The July numbers of Blackwood and Metropolitan Magazines, recently published, commenced a volume of each of those works. Blackwood may be had from the beginning of the American series, July, 1835, complete in three vols. and the Metropolitan from January of the present year to July, in 1 vol. complete.

THEODORE FOSTER.

Corner of Pine Street and Broadway.

*** Editors of Newspapers giving the above advertisement a few insertions in their columns, will be entitled to either a copy of the Cabinet Miscellany for one year, or some other work to the same amount, at the option of the subscriber—and it is particularly requested, to save expense of postage, that one number only of such papers as may contain either the advertisement or a paragraph relating to the work may be forwarded.

13 T. F.

COOKING STOVES!!

The IMPROVED ROTARY COOKING STOVES, constantly for sale by the subscriber, at as good bargains as can be obtained from other persons.—Also, Stove Funnel, Sheet Iron, and Sheet Tin.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

NOTICE.

Whereas I, the subscriber, have contracted with the town of Newry in the County of Oxford, to maintain and support Benjamin Grover, a pauper of said Newry, for one year from the sixth day of March instant, and having made suitable arrangements for his comfortable support at my dwelling house in Newry, this is to caution and forbid any and all persons against harboring or trusting said Grover on my account or on account of said town, as I am determined to pay no charges on his account, incurred for his support out of my family, and shall claim all wages for his labor or services. IRA KILGORE.

Newry, March 22, 1837. 3w33.

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceasing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies who have so generously sustained their *own "Book,"* that he has made new arrangements for their gratification. Convinced that he could not in any way more effectually promote the interests, or realize the wishes of his numerous subscribers, he has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Boston, to whose superintendance the literary departments of the Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies' Magazine—a periodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the Lady's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her country women, and on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has already acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be rendered more eminently worthy of the support of those to whose interests & amusement it has been, & will continue to be, especially devoted. The superior talents and fine taste of the Editor will give the whole a new impulse; while her own contributions, and those received from her personal friends, and other correspondents, of whom a number have already promised, will render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are expected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, *Editor*, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, Mrs. E. F. Ellett, Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Gooch, Miss L. H. Mendina, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler, Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimitry, A. M., E. H. Hale E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A. M., Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B. Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietor of the Lady's Book is determined to use every means to maintain the superiority which his publication has obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors. His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished by enterprise and cost he is resolved to effect. Besides the persons above-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving original articles from several distinguished female writers in Europe: and as an inducement to writers of our own country he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be improved. The typography will be more elegant, and the paper of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraved on steel, of several eminent ladies will be given: and every second month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashion, will be furnished. Other embellishments, calculated to enhance the appearance and increase the value of the work, will be introduced: and generally, everything will be done that the most untiring purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently entitled to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired during a long course of years devoted to the business, and the aid to be derived from the distinguished lady who will henceforth be associated with him, the Publisher is confident that he will be able to render the amplest satisfaction to all who may become his patrons. He, therefore, with a just reliance on his claims to support, respectfully solicits a continuance of that liberal encouragement which has so kindly been bestowed on his endeavors.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance. All orders must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY,

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As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other popular periodicals, he suggests, for the convenience of remittance, the following system of

CLUBBING.

Lady's Book and Bulwer's Novels, for	5
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Bulwer's or Marryatt's Novels, Celebrated Trials, and Sketch Book,	$5

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A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage or one half of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash 15 dollars.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH

CORNS!

WILL find in the use of the ALBION CORN PLASTER one of the most efficacious remedies known for that troublesome complaint, as hundreds and thousands can, and are ready to testify to its having answered a better purpose than any they had ever used. This application never causes the least pain, although it softens the Corn and draws it out by the roots. It gives immediate ease as soon as applied, and is as thorough in its effects as it is gentle in its effects.

REMARKABLE CURES!

☞ A gentleman near Greenfield writes:—"I has cured a Corn, which for years had caused him inconceivable pain and trouble, (after trying various other remedies;) and having received such relief myself, I advise all, however obstinate the complaint, to make trial of the Albion Corn Plaster, and I have no doubt they will soon be as ready to express the ingratitude as I am.

An Agent, in writing for a further supply of the Albion Corn Plaster, observes—"I have made sale of all you sent me, and find the article to be all it professes to be, as those who have used it find to prove the *best article for corns they have ever met with.* Price 50 cents a box, with directions.

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Dentifrice!

Renders the teeth beautifully and permanently white, embellishes the enamel, removes the tater arising from decayed teeth, usually termed offensive breath, prevents their decay, and tooth ache, eradicates the scurvy from the gums, and imparts a most desirable sweetness to the breath.

☞ An experienced druggest pronounces this Tooth Powder one of the best he has ever met with, either for sign or domestic. Price 50 cents.

☞ *DR. RELFE'S PILLS*

For Females!

For *Obstructions, Debility, Hypochondria, Green Sickness, Giddiness and Palpitation of the Heart, Bad Digestion, Loathing of Food,* and *Pains of the Stomach.* The pills purify and promote a brisk circulation of the blood, when become sluggish and obstructed from the foregoing disorders, revive the regular habits of the unhealthy female, whose sickly and pale countenance becomes re-animated, and freshens with the natural glow of restored health. They are equally conducive to the health of married ladies, except in cases of pregnancy or Consumption, *when they must not be taken.* Price $1 50.

*** None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines" at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store corner of Court and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT, & CO., Paris-Hill, SMITH & BENNETT, and WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discount to those who buy to sell again No. 4, 12

WANTED---*Immediately,*

AN *Apprentice* to the Carpentering and House Joinering business, a smart enterprising Lad from fifteen to twenty years of age, to whom good encouragement will be given. Good recommendations will be required. Enquire at this Office.

Paris, March 23, 1837. 9

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has now for sale an elegant and extensive assortment of MILLINERY of the latest and most approved Fashions.

—ALSO—

BANDBOXES.

Norway-Village, April 10, 1837. tf 16

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using a number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Herniar Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss, and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 1836. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. L. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837. tf23.

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late HEZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS,—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or

R. K. GOODENOW.

Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wood* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, Feb. 20, 1837. tf

NEW BOOK.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore KITTY GRAYTON, being No. 14 of Sargent's Temperance Tales.

June 2, 1837—3w44] W. E. GOODNOW.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In the Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order.

JOHN CASEY.

Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m39

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quincy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is the different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

The sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. eoptf29

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 40

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 26

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.

JOHN E. STICY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

NEW MEDICINES!!

Just received at the Oxford Bookstore, to wit:

MRS. M. N. GARDNER'S genuine INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT and HOARHOUND, prepared from an Indian receipt, containing the strength of three ounces of Liverwort, and 22 different kinds of roots and herbs in each bottle; the greatest of all preparations ever discovered in the known world, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Influenza, Quinsey, Phthisic, Croup, Liver Complaint, &c.

Price 50cts.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, viz:—

The YOUNG MOTHER, by Dr. Alcott.
The FARMER'S RECEIPT BOOK AND POCKET FARRIER.
Green's Small Grammar.
Alonzo & Melissa.
The RICH POOR MAN and the POOR RICH MAN.
PATH TO PEACE.

Also, Ware's Vegetable Hair Oil,—and a new supply of Medicines. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, March 20, 1837. tf 32

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.
Likewise, Mathematical Instruments.
Feb. 24, 1837. tf

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black

PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in Real Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion —*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore. by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

Commissioners' Notice.

The subscribers, appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners, to receive and examine all the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL PINGREE,

late of Albany in said County, yeoman deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from this date are allowed to said creditors for bringing in their claims and proving their debts, and that we will attend to the service aforesaid on the second Tuesdays of September and December next, between the hours of one and four o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days, at the dwelling house of John Hunt in said Albany.

PARSONS HASKELL,
GALEN HUTCHINSON.

Albany, June 12th, 1837. 45

PAUPER NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbid harboring or trusting William Grover a Town Pauper of the town of Bethel on my account, as I am under contract with said Town for his support during the current year, and shall pay no debts of his contracting on my account after this date. WILLIAM FAREWELL.

Bethel, June 15, 1837. 45

NEW DISCOVERY.

"Good tidings to Sinners as well as to Saints."

The Royal Anodyne;

OR

Dr. Impostor's Marvelous Cure For Every Thing.

PROCLAMATION.

"Salus populi est suprema lex."

TO the whole of the people of the UNITED STATES in general, and to people of uncommon sense everywhere: Amen.

Be it known to all men—whether inhabitants of this Planet, Saturn, or Herschal, or any of their satellites, that I, Peteris Impostoris, having long been skilled in Chemical and Alchamistical Science, and having long been in search of a Universal Solvent, have by accident discovered—not the Philosopher's Stone or Universal Solvent—but something far better—the "Universal or Royal Anodyne." Therefore hear, O people of Earth, what marvelous things this discovery has brought to light. Draw Nigh—take off your hats if your are Englishmen, your Turbans if you are Turks, and with reverence listen—Understand and be wise.

First then, ye Lilliputians in size and science, let me tell you of human life and organization.

Every human being is divided very naturally into a body and five exctremities—the extremities consist of two legs, two arms, and one head. The use which men in general make of these extremities is different. It has generally been thought by your wise fools that the legs and feet were made to walk on; but why a man should walk on his feet rather than his head is a great mystery to me; for by A plus B, and C minus D, and E divided by X I see no reason why a man should not walk on his head. As to the arms and hands, it is generally thought they were made to convey food to the mouth; but they are oftener used for fighting, and other horrid purposes. Therefore I think the use of them has not been exactly made out. And for my part I don't see why they were made at all; for one man might have helped his neighbor to food and his neighbor might have helped him, and so on vice versa—and this would have done away the use of hands and arms entirely. As to the head some say we use it to generate ideas, and this is the general belief among you. But ye men of earth, how long will ye believe a lie, that ye may be ignorant of the truth! The head is a sort of a second body with appendages and organs of its own. Its use in some countries—as the earth—is to think nonsense; but in some Planets it is used to walk on. Why the head should have been placed on the neck and shoulders, instead of being situate under the arm is to me a problem which with all my Algebraical acumen and my great natural abilities I have not been able to settle.

From what has been said, and since these things are so, the BLOOD & STOMACH must necessarily be the only portions of the body which ever take on disease; for heat is life and cold death. Also the body is composed of four elements, earth, air, fire and water. Also cold is the first cause of all Diseases—also, all diseases must be cured by one remedy, and that remedy must be an extractor of cold Therefore fever is a friend and not an enemy: This is the language of Dr. Thompson, M. D. I agree with him perfectly. The blood, however, is the only element that is diseased, in my opinion—The blood being composed of fire and air is consequently very volatile, compressible and elastic. Since these things are so, it follows that the slightest causes which operate on the blood—sit it into violent commotion—producing concussion of the elements; and consequently, more or less disease—such as swellings, inflamations, Dropsies, Phlegm in the Stomach, cuts, bruises, Ulcers, &c.

I have a few short Certificates of Diseases which have been cured by this Royal Anodyne, which you must plainly see is the only remedy that ever should be used: because all diseases depend on the visibility of the blood. Therefore, must be cured by an Anodyne.

Dear Peteris Impostoris, M. D.

While I was in the wood teaching to my help as they were felling trees, a large spruce fell directly towards me, and not being able to clear it, it came on me and drove a knot through the whole length of my body—tore out my heart and vitals. What distress I was in!! Took two bottles of the Royal Anodyne and was well next day. MILO MORTIMER.

Jamaica, June 14, 1837.

Saturn, Junoni 4 mo., 1865—45—75.

Blessed Doctor. As I was walking on my head the other day, as we usually walk here, an Alegater ran down my throat—Took ten drops of your Anodyne which killed the big varmunt, and my stomach being in good order digested it readily. But feeling rather sick next day, and having no more of the Anodyne, I took an unaccountable emetic which cured me just as quick. So they are both mysterious. I don't know which to prefer. Yours, &c S. YEOCHIK.

Cases which have occurred recently, certificates of which were sent by express, from various parts. I insert them the more readily because I find there are some wise persons who have been so greatly imposed on as to question my Theory of the causes and seat of disease—The absurd practices of thinking and reasoning are last going out of fashion among a certain class of literati, and will soon be done away entirely, when peace and the Royal Anodyne will be the only Essences of Life.

Pacific Ocean, Sumatra, June 16, 1837.

Translation—Dear Doctor—While on a pilgrimage to Mecca I was run over by the Car of Juggernaut, which crushed me into a space not thicker or wider than a pressboard. Thought of the Royal Anodyne while under the car, and commanded a bottle to be placed before me, was cured by reading the directions.

Yours respectfully, T. RHYNLORINDROS.

City of Europe, Continent of Asia, 1837

My Dear Doctor—I was taken with the Cholera Asiatica which lasted ten months, during which time I pulled and purged my heart, liver and lights all up and down. After this I was attacked with the plague and Confluent Small Pox, which well nigh destroyed me. But one night as the Goddess Circe was curveting through the air and shouting in her language, "Royal Anodyne"!! my heart, liver and lights were immediately renewed, and I was at once restored to newness of life and the enjoyment of health Yours in bliss forever,

IBRAHIM FOSCARP.

[N. B] You can procure this medicine by enquiring, privately, at any of the Shops kept by the Agents of Thompson, Williams, Brandreath, Evans, & Co.

Price $10 per Bottle Very Cheap.

☞ More certificates on hand if wanted.

Waterford, June 15th. 1stuf6in2ido3tawdo46

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of SPRINGER & HOLT has this day been dissolved by mutual consent

G. W. SPRINGER,
S. B. HOLT.

Livermore, May 1, 1837. *3w46

G. W. Springer will continue to carry on the Mill-Wright business as heretofore.

Great Bargains in *SHOES.*

A PRIME assortment of Misses and Ladies Kid Slippers just received and for sale by the subscriber, from 75 cts. to $1 00 pr pair. Also, Morocco, Prunella, and other Shoes for Ladies and children,—cheap.

LIKEWISE, Gentlemen's thin BOOTS, for $1 00 pr. pair, together with thin Shoes and Slippers proportionably cheap for cash.—Warranted.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway-Village, June 27, 1837. 3w&eopt46

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL ROBINSON,

late of Oxford in said county, *Gentleman*, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-third day of May last are allowed to the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that service at the Office of Levi Whitman, Esq. in Norway, on the second Wednesday of July, September, and November, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon on each of said days.

HENRY RUST, } Com'rs.
ELLIOT SMITH, }

Norway, June 10th, 1837.

ISSUE
MISSING

ISSUE MISSING